

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, June 24, 1854.

THE TEST OATH.

The Nebraska bill contains enormities, which, in the stunning rush of its first discovered iniquity, were overlooked. Probably its most clear-sighted and jealous enemies have not yet learned of all its abominations. Certainly human genius and skill cannot calculate its terrible consequences for evil.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to the 23d section of the bill, which is as follows:

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act. And provided, further, That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or any person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory by reason of being on service therein.

The Post places the provisions of this section before its readers, distinctly:

First, every one may vote at the first election, who is in the territory, if white.

Second, After the first election, the Legislature prescribes the qualifications of voters, with a proviso.

Third, This proviso PREVENTS the Legislature from allowing every one to vote, and limits them to the qualifications prescribed by Congress.

Fourth, These qualifications are citizenship, natural or acquired, and an oath to support the constitution, and the NEBRASKA BILL.

Fifth, The declaration of intention referred to in that maintained in the naturalization acts, and the oath to support the constitution is that taken at the end of a five years' residence after a declaration of intention. A slave or citizen—those who are born in the country, or by a free person in the territory, have become citizens—swear to the constitution. The judges who will be appointed will unquestionably so hold, and exclude all others from the polls.

We marvelled at the exclusion of the Clayton amendment by the House on its final passage, and also at the ease with which the Senate receded from this its own proposition. By the above it would seem that they did not recede except only in form. The franchise regulation is even more odious than the original Clayton amendment seemed to make it. In fact, the right of franchise will only be in the hands of slaveholders. Not only all foreigners, but all the honest emigrants from the free States—all who are opposed to the introduction of slavery, and have conscience enough not to swear to introduce it into the territory, will be excluded from the polls. Not only must they swear to support a conceded pro-slavery constitution, but in addition, they must directly and positively, in so many words, swear to support the Nebraska bill, a requisition unprecedented and undreamed of before. This is the "popular sovereignty" and the "rights of conscience" as defined and protected by their champions in Congress, and by the faithful democratic newspapers in Ohio. A man must believe in the Nebraska bill, and swear that he believes in it, or he can't vote or hold office in that territory. That is the indispensable qualification. So that in Nebraska and Kansas, the only men who can cast a vote after the first election, must either be such villains as are from conviction in favor of the Nebraska perjury, or are willing to commit perjury. Such are the qualifications for office in Kansas and Nebraska.

What now becomes of the plan so lauded for the last few weeks, of forcing free emigrants into the territory to forestall and out-vote the slaveholders. We have never been able to see any hope from such a method of contest. Now it must evidently be futile, for none such will be permitted to vote.

To be sure, it is nothing new in principle or fact, that a man should be required to swear to support slavery as a condition of voting. Ever since the Constitution was adopted such has been the fact; therefore we cast no vote. And in this progressive age, it is not wonderful that slaveholders should make progress in the application of this infernal principle, and extend it to the laws of Congress. Petitions are now going up to Congress from Boston for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. It is vastly more probable that Congress will answer their petitions by a special law requiring every voter and office holder to swear that he believes that law both righteous and constitutional, than that they will repeal the law. They will now find a precedent for such a law in this popular sovereignty-Nebraska bill, and a necessity for it, in that it is openly everywhere spoken against, evaded and resisted. What more reasonable than that they should enforce this test of "good citizenship." Look out for that next. It would be a "narrowing out of principles." For this, slave holders are remarkable.

We quote a portion of the *Leader's* comments upon this article of the Post:

But the provision which should require the whole land, and live it with indignation, is that which makes the Nebraska bill and the Constitution of equal sanctity; which compels the voter to DENY SLAVERY BEFORE HE VOTES! When, in all the past, has an American been required to swear before God, that he would support an act of Congress? Where, before, has any man been made dependent upon such an oath? In what State, ever, has "the extension of Slavery been raised to the level of Constitutional duty?"

Under this section, nearly all those who go from the free States, all foreigners, every citizen who will not swear to support the Nebraska fraud will be excluded from the polls; and slaveholders and their panders, with pro-slavery judges, a pro-slavery Governor, Marshal, &c., will rule the territory as they please, for none others can take the oath required by the act. Every foreigner, too, who settles in the territory after the first election, can neither vote nor hold office for five years. We must confess that this section of the bill, and its monstrous despotism and infernal treachery to freedom have escaped attention, so far as we know, until revealed by the New York Post. But let it be read everywhere; let journals print it at the head of their columns, and printers publish it; let it be scattered by tracts and handbills, until the 23d section of the Nebraska, and the 6th section of the Kansas bills, in all their villainy is known by every voter in the land; for under it, we repeat, THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE, EVEN IF NATIVE BORN, CANNOT VOTE, AND A SLAVEHOLDING MINORITY WILL RULE IN SPIRIT OF EVERY PRINCIPLE vital to freedom or dear to Freedom.

Since writing the above, we discover from the Congressional proceedings that Mr. Mace of Indiana has introduced a resolution explanatory, or rather, amendatory of this objectionable feature of the bill, and providing for its change.

It is a test oath, and one of the most odious ever imposed or enforced by tyranny. True the demagogues and office seekers who have given orders to this nation, have for many years, made approval and support of slavery the test and qualification of office. Now, its increased strength and boldness, they have given it the sanction of statutory laws, and it stands as law to be enforced.

"RELIGIOUS FREEDOM."

Traitors to freedom must of course do something to conceal their treason. The plan of General Cass, and a few others in Congress, is to make a great outcry about the freedom of conscience of Americans abroad. Hoping thus to conceal their own and their party's tyranny, in compelling their fellow citizens at home, by the bayonets of foreign mercenaries, to violate their consciences by catching and returning slaves. They find it a cheap way of doing, while enforcing slavery at home, to prate of liberty of conscience abroad.

In continuation of this shallow pretence, Mr. Cass recently made a long, blundering and stupid speech in Congress on the subject of the rights of conscience. Of course this, and nothing else, could be the character of a speech on that subject, by a friend of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and of all the slaveocratic enormities of this government.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, has taken him upon this speech, and exposed its blundering weakness, without mercy. The Bishop very skillfully avoids any defence of papal lying and intolerance, and states Mr. Cass's weak positions, and his statements to "shreds and tatters," making a general speech appear most pitiable.

If such as General Cass would confine themselves to their legitimate business, and advocate the liberty of Democratic slave-holding, and christian slave-hunting, they would appear to better advantage as logicians, at least.

We may add, that the Bishop's appreciation of the rights of conscience, are quite as absurd as those of the Senators. The former affirms the supremacy of congressional enactments, and the latter of papal edicts. And it is somewhat agreeable to see these clannings of temporal and spiritual despotism tearing away at each other with such will and vigor.

Twenty-three slaves made a successful effort to escape last week from Grant Co., Kentucky. Not so successful were nine others from Boone county. The company consisted of four men, two women, and three children. After succeeding in crossing the river, they were betrayed by a colored man, brought before a Commissioner who was a white man, and sent back by marshals who were white men, to be lashed by a white overseer, at the command of a white slaveholder, for the crime of loving liberty. One of the men thus disappointed and downcast, was over sixty years of age.

How indescribably contemptible is that craven-hearted submission which can aid, or can quietly look on and see their "old and aged" thus doomed to cruel disappointment, to hopeless slavery, with no prospect of release but by death. But thus infamously submissive is Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West. Boston did herself the credit to murmur her displeasure, and compel thus the cowardly kidnappers to appeal to bayonets and powder for aid. We are ashamed of the metropolis of Ohio, that she tamely and meekly submitted to this outrage without excitement or agitation.

Hon. EDWARD WADE.—We are obliged to Mr. Wade for a copy of his admirable speech in Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska question. Our readers will find the concluding portion of it on our first page to-day. It is worthy of their attention.

Well and truly does Mr. Wade state the question at issue. "Either the Constitution does or does not recognize slaves as property, and guarantee to the master property in his slaves. If the Constitution does this, then it is a hypocrite, a delusion, a cheat; but if it does not, then the Government, under the joint miracle of the slave and dough-face power, has been and is a usurpation and a fraud, which will not only justify, but absolutely demands, either an administration based on the free spirit of the Constitution, or a dissolution of the Union."

Mr. Wade, believing the Constitution to be anti-slavery, takes the former of these positions. But he fully justifies those who do not see the Constitution in that light, in seeking a dissolution of the Union. We can see but two courses. And in our opinion, very many of the Free Soil anti-slavery men are looking upon the question in the same light. We hope they may all so see it, and that political anti-slavery which recognizes the Constitution as pro-slavery, and yet swears to support it, with the hope of thereby abolishing slavery—we say we earnestly hope this sort of anti-slavery may soon expire. No good, but much evil does it bring in the hand to hand conflict in which we are now engaged.

CONFORTING.—For our own part, we confess to some degree of satisfaction, in contemplating the fact, that just in proportion as slaveholding arrogance and imposition succeeds in creating an anti-slavery feeling, in just that proportion do the new converts come forward and avow the most odious of all abolition sentiments,—the opinion that this wicked Union must and will perish. That in its destruction is our only hope. The passage of the Nebraska bill, with its test oath, and the enforcement of the fugitive slave law by the bayonets of foreign mercenaries, is sure to fix this conviction upon the minds even of cold conservatives, to say nothing of the impulsive men who blab out their convictions, without thinking of their inconsistency with the curses they have heretofore heaped upon abolitionists who have seen this end from the beginning, and have had the courage to proclaim their convictions. This impulsive avowal of disunion, though unreliable to-day, gives us hope that some day, the anti-slavery of the country will unite even upon the "impracticability" and "radicalism" which it has been the business of the country to scout and deride. We can wait. But for the slave's sake, would to God that the conflict, with such union and purpose, were to day at its height, and the battle now raging with its fiercest blows.

A MODEL DEMOCRAT.—Stanza Hinton, of Pittsylvania, Virginia, is said to be the owner in his own right, of seventeen hundred slaves, and indirectly of thirteen hundred others, in all THREE THOUSAND. What a stupendous villain! The pretended owner of three thousand human beings, whom he can rob and scourge and sell, at his pleasure. He who in this region steals money to the value of a day's labor is indicted by a Grand Jury and punished, if to the amount of twenty days' labor, more or less, he may be sent as an inmate of the penitentiary. But this Virginia slave-thief is honored, and caressed, and doubtless looked upon as a model democrat, by thousands in this land.

FOUR ARRESTED DEMS have been sold from the tender mercies of Virginia slavery, (and the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty,) to the fiercer horrors of a more southern plantation, while the kidnappers who guarded him to Richmond, were feasted at the expense of the citizens of that city.

The Legislature of Connecticut has adopted a stringent, prohibitory liquor law, by a vote of 118 to 61.

AMERICAN JUBILEE.

We are glad to see the second number of this new Anti-Slavery monthly, and to learn that the means for its continued support have been so far secured as to enable its Editor to promise its continued publication for one year. The second number is full of radical anti-slavery sentiments, presented with Mr. Goodell's masterly logical ability.

A brief article from it, headed "non-intervention a lie," will be found on our first page. And to give disunionists the full benefit of Mr. Goodell's views on disunion, we copy the following, and to it have appended a few notes:

"DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION;" OR, "ABOLITION OF SLAVERY."

One class of earnest abolitionists advocate the dissolution of the Union, as an indirect means of abolishing slavery. We prefer to advocate the direct abolition of slavery by the Federal Government, as being the more feasible, prompt, and effectual measure for abolishing slavery, and at the same time preserving and perpetuating the Union.

More feasible, because the people, we think, will sooner be persuaded to abolish slavery, and thus preserve the Union, than they could be to dissolve the Union for the sake of abolishing slavery. More prompt, because sooner accomplished, and when accomplished, the consummation itself is reached, and not the mere removal of obstacles to its future consummation. More effectual, because an act of abolition would terminate slavery, whereas "dissolution" would leave it still in existence. (1)

But our main objection to a dissolution of the Union (without a previous abolition of slavery, which would take away all cause of dissolution) arises from the belief that the non-slaveholding States are responsible to us for the existence of slavery hitherto, (as Mr. Garrison teaches,) and have no moral right to slip their own necks out of the noose now, when they feel it beginning to throttle them, and leave the slaves to themselves, to work out their own freedom alone, or be exterminated or still enslaved. This would not be "remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them." (2)

If it be said that the Federal Government, under the Constitution, has no power to abolish slavery in the States, we are ready to prove the contrary. (3) But no one will claim that the Federal Government has authority to dissolve the Union, or that the Union can be dissolved by any State action under the Constitution, or otherwise than by repudiating its obligations. Those alternatives afford us no relief.

We claim further that the Constitution, in its preamble and in its specifications, not only permits but requires the abolition of slavery by the Federal Government, because in no other way can it "secure the blessings of liberty" or "guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But if the slave States, in their zeal for "State rights," refuse to submit to the attachment of the Union, to prefer to abolish slavery themselves, there can be no earthly objection to their doing so, provided they will do it promptly and effectually.

The time has come, if we mistake not, in which the friends of liberty, unless they give up the contest, must be content to select between these two measures, "Dissolution to abolish slavery," or "Abolition to preserve the Union." (4) We raise our flag for the latter, nothing daunted, remembering that there are only about one hundred or one hundred and twenty thousand slaveholders in this country among twenty or twenty-five millions of inhabitants.

We have just said that "dissolution" or "abolition" must long divide the active friends of freedom. But in case of a strong rally for "abolition" we should not be surprised to see the conservative slave party, North and South, go in for a dissolution of the Union, to save off abolition and preserve quiet. (5) The division in the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, also the dissolving of the Baptist Triennial Convention, and the forming of a Southern and a Northern Baptist Missionary Board, were both effected by similar influence, under a similar pressure, and for similar objects. And ecclesiastical tactics, on this subject, have generally been the precursors of political ones.

It might seem strange, at first, to see the gentleman composing the Castle Garden Union Society Committee making movements for a dissolution of the Union. But we have lived to witness stranger somersets. They have only to follow a little farther the Southern Disunion party, under whose influence they have really been acting in order to be ardent disunionists themselves.

In saying this, we cast no reproach upon those who favor disunion as a means of promoting liberty, though it may turn out that they will help from a quarter little expected. (6) We see no cause for discouragement. If disunion comes, it may be the precursor of abolition, and that might restore union. (7) We have no fears that disunion would result from abolition. It would remove every cause and occasion of disunion.

(1) We can readily admit the Jubilee's method as the "more effectual," provided it is "feasible." That it is so we do not see. The present state of public sentiment, gives no evidence of the feasibility of this measure, while all over the country, men are talking of and threatening dissolution. But who talks or even dreams, that the Federal Government will ever abolish slavery. We see no reason to believe that the mass of the people will ever adopt the to them unproved position that the federal government has constitutional power to abolish slavery. When the government does it, it will be not in virtue of its constitutional power, but by revolution. So will it also be when the Union is dissolved, if this event shall ever occur.—What Mr. Goodell and his friends, as well as the disunionists have to do, is to get up the anti-slavery sentiment of the community to the point of revolt and rebellion. This done, we may safely leave the means to the clear-sighted radicalism of that desirable hour. We advocate disunion as the more feasible and prompt method of revolt, and also as the most effectual lesson to the people. One that they need much to learn. They have idolized the Union. Worshiped it as the Providence which confers all their blessings. Nothing does this nation more need to learn, than that this God of their idolatry is the foulest of demons, holding them themselves to the commission of the meanest and most stupendous of crimes. We seek and demand the abolition of the Union, for the same reason that we seek the abolition of slavery, because it is an iniquity—a compact for injustice and the support of slavery.

When there are men enough found to demand a revolution, we shall be with them, which ever measure comes first. Both are righteous, and either one will hasten the other.

(2) We agree that the North has no right to slip her neck out of the noose and leave the slave to be strangled alone. But we do not believe it will be thus. We have said that we believe this American Union to be wicked, as we believe slavery to be wicked. And we do not believe that all Mr. Goodell's logic can make it once appear that the repentance and forsaking of one crime, will of necessity sustain and perpetuate another. It cannot make it appear that he has any "moral right," to continue in this wicked Union for the sake even of abolishing slavery. It is a compromise, Mr. Goodell, that you are proposing to make, and it will be as futile as that of non-extension or non-intervention. Nor can we now see, (perhaps we may be enlightened on this point hereafter,) how ever the withdrawal of Northern support from slavery will sustain and perpetuate it.

(3) We only wish the Jubilee's success the most complete, in this work, if it is possible. We certainly would give the mine of our aid to it, were we not so utterly dumb as not to see how to go at it. And if it can be proven, we earnestly pray the people may be converted to the truth.

The friends of freedom in Massachusetts, propose to present Joseph K. Hayes with some testimonial of their regard for manly conduct in resigning his office, rather than assist in returning Anthony Burns.

(4) Had the Jubilee said Dissolution to abolish slavery, or Abolition to create a new Union, we could understand it. Now we do not. The present Union is slave holding. How can abolition preserve it?

(5) So we are to have dissolution in any event. Just so we think, and we do not care to continue our partnership with scoundrels, till they choose to embezzle our capital, and taint our character, and then leave us. We prefer obedience to the scripture injunction, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate."

(6) Not at all; we are looking for it. And the sooner it may come, the better.

(7) We believe it the indispensable precursor and preparative for a new union, and therefore we advocate it.

ALBION AND ARRETTING.—Judge Curtis, of the U. S. Court at Boston, has made a charge to the grand jury since the rescue, with the evident design to secure the punishment of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker and others, for the use of free speech at the Faneuil Hall meeting, against the Burns kidnapping. He proposed to do this under the law of 1790, which provides that "if any person shall knowingly or wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States, in serving or attempting to serve or execute any measure, process, or warrant, or any rule or order of any of the courts of the United States, or any legal writ or process whatever, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other person duly authorized, in serving or executing any writ, rule, order, process or warrant, aforesaid, such person shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars."

Says the Standard: "After showing what constitutes an 'obstruction' within the meaning of the statute, Judge Curtis proceeds to say that not only are those guilty of the offense who actually resist the officer by force, but also those who 'have influence over others, so that influence to induce the commission of crime, while they themselves remain at a safe distance.' 'My instruction to you is,' he says, 'that language addressed to persons who immediately afterwards commit an offense, actually intended by the speaker to incite those addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such a counselling or advising to the crime as the law contemplates, and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicted as a principal.'"

"It remains to be seen whether the Grand Jury will obey these instructions of the Judge who earned his seat on the Bench by his alacrity in slave-catching. We hope they will, for the trial of such men upon such a charge, in the present state of public feeling in Massachusetts, would exert a happy influence. The defence of Phillips and Parker upon such a trial would be something worth listening to."

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The Slaveholders are up and doing for the introduction of slavery into the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Meetings for the furtherance of this project have been held in different towns in western Missouri. The following are resolutions adopted at two of these meetings. They show that the country is to be occupied at once by the slaveholders.

A meeting at Westport, Mo.:

Resolved, That we invite all well-disposed citizens, free wherever they may come, but more especially our fellow citizens of the slaveholding States, to unite with us.

Resolved, That we will afford to each other mutual protection in claiming and holding lands in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the claims or rights of each other, nor will we allow intruders to do the same; until the country is surveyed, no claim shall be made nearer to any other than half a mile, securing to each settler a quarter section of land; and that we will protect and defend the claim of each and every individual of this organization which may be struck off and designated by the claimant in good faith, and with a view to actual settlement.

Resolved, That we will carry with us into the new territory of Kansas every species of property, including slaves, and that we will hold and enjoy the same; that we desire to do so peacefully, and deprecate any necessity for resorting to violence in support of our just and lawful rights; yet, (in no spirit of bravado and with the strongest desire for peace,) apprehensive of interference with our private and domestic concerns, we are organized bands who are to be precipitated upon us, we will all such that our purpose is firm to enjoy all our rights, and to meet with the last argument all who in any manner infringe upon them.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Missouri and Arkansas, more especially of the border counties, to organize, with these ends in view; and to each and every man who feels an interest in the destiny of the future State of Kansas, to be on the alert that we may avail ourselves of the great advantages which the continuity of the new Territory at once gives us, and entitles us, in molding the government and institutions of the future State in accordance with those of our own, and thus guarantee for the future a good neighbor and firm friends, united to us by the bond of interest.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting in Independence are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson County, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse, re-affirm, and proclaim the justice and expediency of the action and resolves of a portion of our fellow citizens who recently convened at Westport in this county; and that, in order to effectuate and carry out the object of that meeting, to secure and maintain the rights of southern emigrants to the Territory of Kansas, that the Chairman of the meeting do appoint a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to acquire full and reliable information of the progress of settlements in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any infringement of the rights of settlement upon the rights of southern settlers, and to take proper steps to prevent and resist the same.

2. Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, productions, &c., of the Territory of Kansas, to be circulated among citizens of our own and other Territory, and further to correspond freely by letter with all persons of those States who may be desirous of information upon this subject.

3. Resolved, That we further most earnestly call upon our fellow citizens of Buchanan, Platte, Clay, and all border and western counties of Missouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our borders, and that we pledge ourselves to cooperate with them in all necessary measures for our common protection.

4. Resolved, That we recommend to all our fellow citizens who have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property, to meet in general Convention at Fort Leavenworth or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and common protection against all interference with their rights.

The friends of freedom in Massachusetts, propose to present Joseph K. Hayes with some testimonial of their regard for manly conduct in resigning his office, rather than assist in returning Anthony Burns.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

It seems by the following from the Mississippiian that despite the Constitution of California, it is in fact a slaveholding State. That the legislature in the true spirit of tyranny, has assumed the dictatorship, and trampled the Constitution under foot. No slaveholder could ask more.

The Mississippiian says:

Two years ago a law was passed by the California Legislature granting one year to the owners of slaves carried into the territory previous to the adoption of the Constitution, to remove them beyond the limits of the State. Last year the provision of this law was extended twelve months longer. We learn by the late California papers, that a bill has just passed the Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 21, continuing the same law in force until 1855. The provisions of this bill embrace slaves who have been carried to California since the adoption of the Constitution, as well as those who were there previously. The large majority by which it passed, and the opinions advanced during the discussion, indicate a more favorable state of sentiment in regard to the rights of slaveholders in California than we supposed existed.

ANTI FUGITIVE LAW LEAGUE IN WISCONSIN.

A Convention of the people of the County of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, was held at "Ives Grove" on Thursday, the first of June. Eleven towns were represented, by regular delegates to the number of one hundred and four. After the organization of the Convention, a Committee was appointed who reported a constitution for an anti-fugitive Law League. The preamble and first article of the constitution are as follows:

Whereas, The late execution of the Fugitive Slave Act in this country, and the necessities of defence arising therefrom, require of us the formation of a league for the purpose of protecting our own rights and the rights of those jeopardized by that act—placing a proper estimate on the value of life, and exercising despotism in every form—bind ourselves together under the following rules and regulations:

ART. I. This association shall be known by the name of the Racine County League. Its object is, first, to preserve the liberty of the person of every inhabitant of the county, regardless of the color of the skin, or the place of his birth; second, to frustrate every attempt at kidnapping, by all the means which God has given us—third, to shield, by combined influence of united persons and strong arms, all individuals from harm who may be in danger of suffering from carrying out the object of this League.

Such associations are among the necessities of these kidnapping times. They ought to exist in every community. Abolitionists in the case of a seizure of a fugitive, have to contend with the government, with all its power, and must always yield to superior force, when force is called into the field. Their only means of success is therefore in good management, and in promptly securing the safety of the victim before the government can rally its myrmidons. Where a well organized association exists, this can often be done. Let them be found, therefore, in imitation of the Wisconsin League, and of the efficient Vigilance Committees of the Eastern cities.

NUTS FOR ABOLITION CRACKING, are numerous with the shallow knaves who pretend that men love slavery and abhor freedom. The New Orleans Picayune, passes the following around for abolition cracking:

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their master in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold mines, where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. When they returned to San Francisco, the owner sold them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start for life in the world for himself. Without a single exception they refused. They had all been looking forward with great joy to a return to the "old plantation" and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young darkeys who have never left home, with the wondrous instances which they tell in the land of gold, and gratifying them with a sight of the monkeys, parrots, &c., which they picked up on the isthmus of Darien. The above facts are gathered from gentlemen who came through with the slaves and their owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the matters stated; and we recommend this simple and truthful narrative to the consideration of the friends of the Garrison, Greeley's, Beecher's, and other such revolting machinery. Is not that fair? Shall it, O Pic! be a bargain?

The New York Tribune disposes of this by proposing a bargain. It says:

Now we are perfectly willing to agree and establish that every slave who may now or hereafter be found in the Free States shall go back into Slavery, if his master can coax him back, if the South will agree that those who can't be coaxed back shall not be forced back by means of Alberts, bloodhounds, revolvers, marshals, slave commissioners, and other such revolting machinery. Is not that fair? Shall it, O Pic! be a bargain?

JOHN FREEMAN.

This persecuted and outraged man, who after a long imprisonment, finally escaped from the clutches of a Methodist kidnapper, makes the following statement through the Indiana Free Democrat:

THE FREEMAN CASE.—We are requested by John Freeman, to so state as much as he has been made up for him to pay off his indebtedness to the kidnapper, with the exception of \$300, which yet remains unpaid. He is now at home in this place, endeavoring to provide for his family, who have been long neglected by him, on account of his troubles in recovering the amount. He desires through us to return his sincere thanks and most devoted gratitude to all those benevolent persons who have so generously assisted him in his time of need. His intention now is, to wait and see if any thing can be recovered from Ellington, against whom he got a judgment of \$2,000 at the present term of the Marion Circuit Court; but of this he has not much hope, and in case of failure in this respect he relies upon the generosity of the public to make him up the balance of \$300.

The war in the east is working its usual calamitous results upon the people of that country. It is very easy for us to speculate upon its final consequences, and amuse ourselves with the details of its campaigns, but its present consequences to the people of Turkey are quite another matter.

A letter published in the papers from a gentleman there, says:

There is no commerce, no business going on, but little money to be seen, and thousands of human beings are dying of hunger, thirst, nakedness and disease. Rats and mice are eaten by many to allay the ravages of hunger, and people who but a few months since were comparatively rich in worldly goods, now beg for bread.

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE is now lecturing in Iowa, on Temperance and Woman's Rights. Judging from the notices of the press in that State, her lectures are meeting with much success.

JOHN P. HALL, has been engaged as counsel for the defendants, in the Milwaukee rescue case.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Slave holders themselves see the alarming condition of things, in the rapidly extending ignorance of their population. But yet so besotted are they with their guilt, that they refuse to look at the true cause, or to apply the remedy.

The appended facts relative to the state of education in Georgia, are taken from the Union, one of the papers of that state.

"A generous patriotism is startled by the fact as it stood in 1840. Upward of 20,000 free white grown-up citizens in Georgia unable to read or write a word of their mother tongue. This number equals the entire adult population of the State as it stood seven years after the close of the Revolution. Ten years later, by 1850 census, and the number in that short time has swollen to 41,000. Many have looked with anxiety at these figures, (and surely not without the least of reason) who have not noticed the most distressing feature of the case. We refer to the rapidity with which the number of entirely uneducated freemen in Georgia increases. It increases more rapidly than the entire population does. It is seen that between 1840 and 1850 the rate of increase of the entire white population was a little under 28 per cent. During the same time the rate of increase of the number of adult citizens in the State unable to read or write was over 34.3 per cent. It is only by distinctly observing this rapid increase that we see the facts in their appalling magnitude. This vast army of forty-one thousand will be more than doubled in thirty years! At the rate of the increase shown by the census, it will have within its ranks in the year 1900, one hundred and seventy thousand of the citizens of Georgia. This is the rapid result yielded by the figures. The fact of to-day, who must be told to read or write, will be time when this host of darkened, unlettered, uneducated multitude in our State will have grown to over two hundred thousand, unless an entirely new and effective effort be made to drive this sore evil from the land. Let it be remembered that this vast amount of ignorance has accumulated and accumulated right in the midst of a great variety of legislation on the subject. We may then relatively do just as much as hitherto. We may still levy the poor-school tax, still divide the interest on the poor-school investment, still have regular meetings of the Southern Association, and yet, unless we do it unmeasurably more, the appalling facts above given will stand out ever growing in each succeeding census, the saddest, darkest chapter in the history of Georgia."

FUGITIVE CASE IN CHEMUNG CO.

A correspondent of *The Ontario* (N. Y.) *Banner*, writing from Westford, under date of June 3, gives the particulars of a fugitive case which recently occurred in that section, from which we copy the following:

About three hours ago, a colored man was seen to enter this village on foot; and at, or about the same time, a carriage with three persons in it, made a halt at Kellogg's hotel. A demand was made for the negro, saying, that he had escaped from a Deputy Sheriff, in Chemung, at a certain time since, while in the act of taking him from the Court House to the jail. An advertisement was then exhibited, describing the runaway, to which description the said negro answered tolerably well—that is, he was black!

The people here, who are law-abiding citizens, were ready to let the negro go; but on examining the advertisement they found it was dated 1853! Their humanity was as strong as their sense of justice, they very deliberately came to the conclusion that "Sambo" should journey for